to the Post Office. TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, PAUL SEYMOUR. PERLIPHER.

French Revolution.

Wa wish to understand, ourselves, and hel s july to understand, the causes of objem it seeks to solve. W. re, our quotations with regard ally from Enlish prints.

The decree against slavery we gave last week The number of slaves under French Rule is

117,502 157,502 40,000 16,599 229,703 291,818

passed in 1831 for the gradual has been reduced about 1,500 per annum .of those Islands are as fol- clares: agar & Molasses, lbs. Coffee, lbs

1,143,915 56,659,363 147,692,022

The produce all goes to France, and the govcament derived last year 37,122,000 frances \$ 000,000, from the duty on the sugar. The productions of these Islands, some me

feet will be lessened by emancipation! "Let it say the French. "More or less sugar shall not determine so grave a matter as freeit to all if coffee does go up, in price, and there sies to sweeten it with " Read, then, the fol-

TO DER REFTHREN IN THE COLONIES.

and thus give to the Provisional Government. be neither masters nor slaves in the colonies -

and the latter to make the most sincere and loy- tilize the surrounding country al preparation for the new era on which we are

wanting in their most important duty as citizens, if they did not hasten, from this time th, to devote themselves frankly and legally to the task, in order that the most important men of the country. element of uiversal happiness may result there-

exions. Let every one well weigh its force which he has at his disposal. Order leads to liberty, and liberty conducts to universal

"Let us chase from our minds the evil pas tions which might lead us away from the pursuit of this great object: we have no longer to light for or defend liberty, but rather to prepare

to work with proper tools. We know of no sacrifice too great for obtaining this end, and if, hitherto, we have made some little progress towants it by our efforts, the only recompens which weask from our competriots is, that they should not act precipitately, but should place implicit confidence in our devotion, which will

"To conclude, we have no right to carry the only be loosed by the sword, it continues: flag of liberty to the colonies; no more has the Provisional Government. But we feel conthe Constituent Assembly. We, therefore, reommend to all, patience, hope, union, order and labor. "A. F. PERRINON,

The National Intelligencer, a paper we read the whole country ought to give just considersevidently labors to uphold Louis. An Herculsan task! Not even its greatness can make the world believe either position-not even its wise candor can win over the American people to its belief, that revolution is revolt. End, as it may, it is a mighty event-one of the greatpiness. So all the leading journals of London say and prove, too! Not alone your Radical Weekly Dsipatch, not alone your life-breathing lies, the rank oppression, and heartless tyranny

The London Times, with cold philosophy and

Bonaparte spoke a homely but important truth, when he said, Ce n'est que le ventre qui gouverne le monde. It is the loss, not of a Reform banquet, but of the daily bread of myriads, that has dethroned Louis Phillippe and estab-lished a mob Government in Paris; Full work mocracy in order, better than a hundred thousand soldiers of the line-better than twenty forts duly manned and provisioned—better even than a well-packed and well-fed majority in the highest praise. Not that it has escaped errors, the highest praise. In the energy, courage,

aothing more or less than a violent and organ-ized indignation against a Government which does not succeed in finding profitable employment for the people—Bands of armed workmen are everywhere parading the city. Many of the shops, we are told, have been not only ransacked but wantonly injured as if by discarded or of fended employes. These formidable bodies pentended employes. These formidable bodies pertrate the Hotel de Ville, knock at all the doo till the salles, and endeavor to repeat in the Council Room the terrible scene which the fate of France in the Chamber of Deputies. The genius of Lamartine is tasked to lull the

Let Parliaments look to it-hunger is the staple of rebellion. Justice requires us to guard our ceasures. We are far from intending a general condemnation of the conduct either of the Provisional Government or of the people. alty of the people. humanity and order, carried out with great judg-ment. We may instance particularly the abo-lition of capital punishment for political offences nd the strong measures taken for the protetion of the once royal property and other public monuments. The latter has shown equal moderation in the hour of triumph. The peculiar ticed above, are an exception to the general

This was written March the 4th, and Dor das Jerrold's Journal of the same week de-

THE ELEVATION OF THE LABOR CLASS

FRANCE.-The Provisional Government of France has undertaken to solve the great industrial problem, which proposes at all times and under all circumstances, to find remunerating employ-ment for the laboring classes. They have pledged themselves to establish, as one of the ermanent departments of the State, "A Govrnment Commission for the workmen." sew principle will not interest the French alone; it will profoundly agitate Europe; it is the basis of Republican Institutions, and as the doctrine enunciated is sure to excite the liveliest solicitude among our own operatives, it becomes an English question, and falls immediately within The French laborer has already appealed to

with success; for the Provisional Government have reduced the hours of tail from eleven to ten in Paris, and from twelve to eleven in the being address by the Provisional Government provinces. Every step in the new French sys- self, made new to him again, and asserted to em will be vigilantly watched by our mechanics and artisans, and it is too late now to denounce such discussions as mischievous. spired them with the resolution of no longer which is composed of citizens devoted to the spirit is composed to t

The republic will give the latter to France as nant in Parliament, have proclaimed trumpet-new citizens. But it is necessary that each tongued that Labor is the source of all wealth; hand well understand the rights and duties and we shall not feel surprised if this testimony derred upon them by the name of citizen - to productive power should have led to specula We must all, by our love of order, labor, and true liberty, prove ourselves equally worthy of that name with the heroic people of Paris. We must, by our calmness and moderation, teach agitation of thought have sprung up Communnot merely France, but the whole world, that ism, the doctrines of Fourier and St. Simon, the we are capable of making the greatest sacrifice, various phases of Socialism, and other remedia and exercising the greatest self-denial, in order schemes which partake rather of enthusiasu to obtain liberty. Impatience would spoil eve-"We recommend the pegroes to put confi- is the part of wisdom not to interpose obstruc dence in the whites the whites to trust the negroes; and all classes to put confidence in the overflow and destroy its banks, but to direct the We advise the former to consider waters into a deepening channel, whence they t their duty, as good citizens, to forget the past, may be judiciously drained to irrigate and fer

In these views all English papers concur "Let us hope that the free will of the plan- high tory, whig, radical, and they not only say ters will cause the whip to disappear from all the the issue is rightly made, but that it must be plantations. A generous beginning alone can met everywhere. Not in violence, as we have said will, or can it be met in Great Britain. "We must facilitate the task of government by making large concessions to the laborers, and The reformers there are wise. They know they class against the bitter unreasonable necessities employ ourselves diligently and without delay can win all the good they want by peaceful aginot the organization of labor. This great and noble problem, which it will be the endeavor of the republic to solve, is much more easy of solution in the colonies than in France. The in- Government, it is the spirit they desire to see teligent men of the country would, therefore, right in heart, aim, end; and the mob movements in Great Britain are trifles, cause no fear anywhere, not a bit of anxiety even to the old wo-

The London Examiner says: "A skilful old Monarch has upset his ow thrope in kicking over a dinner table. The war with the Reform Banquet kuife and fork, has ish marriages he felt that he had at length archy. The engineer held down the safety in order to pursue its realization with all the valve, and crack! in the twinkling of an eye the machine was blown to atoms."
"The fall of greatness has been utterly with

out dignity."
"In consistency Louis should have gone

Vienna, to show the Emperor to what grea Monarchs may come by despotic counsels. "His ruined tool Guizot, escaped in the ap propriate disguise of a servent. It was to this that Louis Phillippe had reduced him, the mere instrument of the meanest purposes."

And after exposing the King's intense set fishness, intrigues, despotism, his shameless cor ruptions, buying, bribing; after declaring that all this, and the King's gold left the people no resource but their arms—that the knot could

"What has Louis Phillippe done for France in return for her trust in him? When the people were sick of war he did all in his power revive the vain glories of the empire. He established a savage fighting ground, a Hockly in the Hole, in Algiers. He made Bobadils of his sons. He turned France, at peace, into a camp; he belted and bolted in Paris with lines and forts. He did all he could to stimulate the rainds and imaginations of the people to war; but, curb-ing while he spurred, he kept them at peace while pursuing his intrigues for his crooked private purposes, for which he leagued with pownation. Well, he falls in an unjust effort beyoud his weakened strength, and in his fall he did the last mischief to his country: for in his fail every existing security was broken for peace and order, and the re-construction of the whole est of human realities, and brought about by a four-and-twenty hours. He had so played his hew spirit which makes all sans-culottism a dead thing of the past—all carinivals of blood an impossibility—and which reaches out, not dreamily, nor yet madly, for rights, home privileges, political freedom, the enjoyment of happiness. So all the leading journals of London a ruler-and the retrieving wisdom happily has

not been wanting.
"We acknowledge that our first impressions on-Conformist, but the high tory and liberal spers, the Chronicle, Times, Examiner and allowe of them have a word to say for fallen reatness, the old kine or the say for fallen reatness, the old kine or the say for fallen reatness, the old kine or the say for fallen reatness, the old kine or the say for fallen reatness, the old kine or the say for fallen reatness, the old kine or the say for fallen reatness, the old kine or the say for fallen reatness. greatness, the old King, or his tool Guizot; but all of them denounce both, their lives, their folding them denounce both their lives their folding them denounce both the denounce between the denounce betwee the sway of the laws. The Republic, whatevthe sway of the laws. The Reputation, of their whole policy, home, and foreign. Let a sample or two be given.

the sway of the laws. The Reputation, the sway of the laws. The Reputation of the laws. The Reputation of the laws of the laws. The Reputation of the laws of the laws of the laws of the laws of the laws. The Reputation of the laws of the l source. Could they trust another Bourbon? the race had exhausted faith and hope. What monarchy had so perversely done made monarchy done with, and the pie-aller is a republic.

"We have seen choices of the best premise turn out deplorably ill; let us indulge the hope that the choice the most startling may prove the prejudices against it unfounded. Of the national ratification we have no doubt. The greatand good wages would have kept that herce de-mocracy in order, better than a handred them.

Revolution last week was done by hungry lessness, and terror to an emeute.

The size of Deputies. The real work of the highest praise. Not that it has escaped errors, tine, at the Hotel de Ville. May the gods grant they are pointed out, but the energy, courage, and terror to an emeute.

All hetions are now ended, says m. Lamartine, at the Hotel de Ville. May the gods grant they are pointed out, but the energy, courage, and terror to an emeute.

The size of Deputies. The real work of the highest praise. Not that it has escaped errors, tine, at the Hotel de Ville. May the gods grant they are pointed out, but the energy, courage, and terror to an emeute. courtine, he who has shown himself a man of Nor let any underrate these Parisian work-

the best men failed of the duty of restraining popular excesses, and rued the fault in blood, and has commenced another by exposing his life to turn the boiling passions of a populace into peaceful channels with glorious suc-

cess: of Lamartine, who has thus manifested devotion and courage as lofty as his geniusthis Journal, and all Journals, and all men of all parties, speak as the man of our age, genial, good, and great. But in the same paper is an Editorial evidently from the pen of Thomas Carlyle, rich

It is not a light joy, such as can express self in vain talk, in bluster, mockery, and "trearnest men. For a long, melancholy series years past there has been no event at all to excite in earnest men much other than wearings and disgust. To France least of all had we been looking of late for tidings that could ele-vate and cheer us. Nor is the present terrible occurrence properly great or joyful, as we say; it is very sad rather—sad as death, and human misery and sin—yet with a radiance in it like that of stars, sternly beautiful, symbolic of im-

nortality and eternity! Sophist Guizot, Sham-King Louis Phil-lippe, and the host of quacks, of obscene spec-tral nightmares under which France lay writhing, are fled. Burst are the stony jaws of that enchanted, accursed living tomb; rent suddenly are the leaden wrappages and cerements; from amid the noisome clamm and darkness of the grave bursts forth thunder-clad a soul that was not dead, that cannot die! Courage! the righteous gods do still ruie this earth. A divine Nemesis, idden from the base and foolish, known always to the wise and noble, tracks unerringly the footsteps of the evil-doer-who is nature own enemy, and the enemy of her eternal laws, whom she cannot pardon. Him no force policy, or most dexterous contrivance and vulpine energy and faculty, will save: into his own We will enjoy that ourselves, and give our Ten Hour Bill in the factory districts, and as now, in the sight and to the wonder of all

no fable or hearsny, but a very truth and fact, in this frightful manner! To the French nation and their kings it has been very impressively the presence of the noble and generous have fostered cheap literature, and taught the taught, under many forms, by most expensive people, whence will spring liber-recommend our brethren in the stitutions, and taught the people to think; we they, it appears, and we, still require new les-

> Very sad on all sides! Here is a man of may say, but of the enemy of God! On the any reliance; not by appealing, with courageous energy and patience, to whatever was good, and genuine, and worthy round him (which existd, too, though wide scattered, and in modest seclusion rather than flagrant on the housetops;) not by heroic appeal to this, but by easy appeal to what was bad, and false, and sordid and to that only, has he endeavored to reign .-What noble thing achieved by him, what nobl man celled forth into beneficent activity by him. can Louis Phillippe look back upon? None .-His management has been a cunningly-devised system of iniquity in all its basest shapes.— Bribery has flourished; scandalous corruption till the air was thick with it, and the hearts of men sick. Paltry shatorisians, parliamon-tary tongue-fencers; mean jobbers, intriguers; every serviceablest form of human greed and low-mindedness has this "source of honor" pa-tronized. For the poor French people, who by their blood and agony bore him to that high place, what did he accomplish? Penal repres-sion into silence; that, and too literally nothabove, not from below!

Alas, in his roamings through the worldand few have had a wider ramble than this man-he had failed to discover the secret of the world, after all. If this universe be indeed huge swindle? In that case, supreme swindler will mean sovereign ruler: in that case-but not in the other! Poor Louis Phillippe; his Spanish marriages had just prospered with him, the disgust of all honorable hearts; in his Span achieved the topstone which cossolidated all and made the Louis Phillippe system (coment-ed by such bribery mortar, bound by such diplorantic tie-beams) a miracle of architecture when the solid earth (impatient of such edifice gave way, and the Eumenides rose, and all was dazing insurrection and delirium; and Louis Phillippe "drove off in a brougham," or coucou street-cab, "through the Barrier of Passy,"—towards night and an avenging doom. Egalite Fils, after a long, painful life-voyage, has end-ed no better than Egalite Pere did. It is a trage-

dy equal to that of the sons of Atreus.

Louis Phillippe, one could pity as well as blame, were not all one's pity concentrated upon the millions who have suffered by his sins. On the French people's side, too, is it not tragical? These wild men in blouses, with their fears with the side. their faces and their hearts all blazing in celestial and infernal lightning, with their barricades up, and their fusils in their hands—they are now Septemberers of '92; the fathers fought in 1830, they in 1848 are still fighting. To the third generation it has been bequeathed by the second and the first; by the third generation the imnense problem, still to solve, is not deserted, duly taken up. They also protest, with their heart's blood, against a universe of lies; and say, audible as with the voice of whirlwinds "In the name of all the gods, we will not have it so! We will die rather; we and our sons and grandsons, as our fathers and grandfathers have done. Take thought of it, therefore, what our first transcendant Preach Revolution did mean; for your own sake and for ours, take thought and discover it, and accomplish it, for accomplished it shall and must be, and peace or rest

not in the world till then!" "The throne was carried out by armed m in blouses, was dragged along the streets, and at last smashed into small pieces," say the journals. Into small pieces; let it be elaborately broken, pains be taken that of it there rebearable miseries; not thou—it must be some-thing other than thou!" So ends the "Throne of the Barricades;" and so, it right well deserved to end. Thrones founded on iniquity, on hypo-

crisy, and the appeal of human baseness, cannot end otherwise.

When Napoleon, the armed Soldier of Democracy, as he has been called—who at one time had discerned well that lies were unbelievable, when Napoleon, drunk with more victory than he could carry, was about deserting this true faith, and attaching himself to Pope's and Kaisers, and other entities of the chimerical kind—and in particular, had made an immense explosion of magnificence at Notre Dame, to celebrate his Concordant ("the cow-pox of religion," la vaccine de la religion, as he himself privately named it,) he said to Angerau, the fencing-master who had become field-marshal, "Is it not magnificent?" "Yes, very much so," answered Angerau; "to complete it, there wantanswered Augerau; "to complete it, there want-ed only some shadow of the half million of men who have been shot dead to put an end to all

"All fictions are now ended," says M. Lamar

The signs of an industrial insurrection are everywhere betrayed. It is a grand turn-out against the State as the master employer. Par-

superfluous here. The effect is enough-Paris is tranquil.

And those men of the barricades those g looking, terrific men of Wednesday and Thursday last—those unwashed, ill-dressed, tattered men of the quarters of St. Martin and St. Denia and of the Halle, and of the Hotel de Ville, and of the Faubourg St. Antoine, whose appearance and whose cries were appaling - where are they They have returned modestly to their hard is bor; to the practice of their amiable industry, to their privations and their endurances. Let those men be known to the world. The poetic, and strong, a fitting picture of the grand event; setting off in striking lights, and graphic great mass of the combatants of the 22nd, 23rd

contrasts the madness of the King, and the loy-alty of the neonle. They were laboring classes of the Parisians. The were labor-ing at the ports, shoemakers, savyers, carpen-ters, shoe-blacks; in a word, the speratives and the laborers of the capital. What did they? They believed that the laborers ment had cheated them of the fruits of their Revolution of July. They waited the proper moment for re-conquering their rights, and they went at it with-out arms, taking their chance of finding a dead enemy, and of arming themselves with his wes pons. "And when, by a wiccess of miracles their courage and their constancy were reward ed by the most spleudid victory ever achieved by insurgents, what did they"?-"rob," "pil-

Search the columns of the newspapers, de-mand of the thousands of English and other foreign residents of Paris, during the severe struggle, and they will tell you, that those men, so hideous and so terrible in the streets, and at the barricades, so infuriated by the slaughter of their friends, seized the earliest opportunity for leaving the chose publique to be looked after by honest competent men, and returned to their workshops, their hovels, and their poverty, proud—for that too should be known—proud of having once more conquered liberty for their

Country.

This is not hyperbole, nor is it a designing. were, I should be sure to be contradicted by

dozens of letters to you. I defy contradiction. Bayonets without a good cause, says one, aras broken reeds to those who rely on them -The heart of justice beats strong in these days. Let it cover with honor the workmen of Paris Let no sham modesty, or mock dignity, make us forget the true heroes of the Revolution. unwashed, ill-dressed, grim-looking, though they were behind their barricades.

Of the men who compose the Provisional Government, we copy the following brief no-

in 1815, he proposed the famous Declaration, in which the rights of the citizens were reserved; and in 1830 he was appointed Minister of Justice. There is nothing in the autecedents of alarm in France or out of it. His appointment derives its significancy from being a personal protest against Marshai Bugeaud. He is moreover, highly esteemed for his virtues by the French people. At the elections of 1842, M. Dupont, indignant at seeing the deputies of the Eure servilely voting in favor of the execrated Guizot ministry, contested four colleges of that department simultaneously; he was elected in all four, and chose Evereus. The votes of M. Dupont need not be pointed out; he invariably voted against the corrupt and dishonest adminstration which has fallen with the King, its protector. Dupont de l'Eure (says the Patriot est rank in the Republic, just half a century after his intrepid resistance to General Bonaparte, on the 18th of Bramaire (October 7

Is one of the first savans in France, and his reputation as an orator is scarcely less brilliant He was born in 1786, and is perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, member of the of fice of longitudes, and the most illustrious scientific man of the age. In politics, M. Arago is an excellent patriot, a sworn enemy of privi-leges and monopoly, and an ardent defender of the rights of the people. He voted against the Pritchard indemnity bill, and has ever support-ed all the measures of the Gauche, although he goes much further, and belongs to the extreme Marine. Though of extreme opinions, he is yet 1834, and attended the Grey dinner. "Many (says the Scotsman) will yet remember the tall athletic gentleman of commanding presence, posed his health as 'one of the most illustrious and successful cultivators of science now in the world.' The compliment was not too high, for in general physics, Arago has certainly no superior at the present day. Moreover, he received the freedom of our city from the town council; and this is probably the first time that a burgess of Edinburgh has unmade a dynasty,

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, is as famous id the republic of letters as his colleague, M. Arathe department of science. He reprego in the department of science. He represents Macon, and his political opinions have been freely and copiously expressed in his newspaper, Le Bien Public, published in that town. He is everywhere a poet, even at the tribune. inconstant, but the elevation of his soul secures him against the greatest dangers of versatility M. de Lamartine for a length of time occupied t very undecided position in the Chamber, but he eventually ranged himself on the side of the Opposition. The day on which he announced his intention of joining the camp of the Gauche was as gloomy an one for the Ministry as the memorable desertion of the Treasury bench of the English House of Commons by the great Burke. From that period M. de La martine took a decided part in favor of progressive reform, and ridiculed the Guizot Cabinet as the Ministry of "limitations." He voted against the Pritchard indemnity, and was prized by the Opposition as an invaluable sequisition. M. de terferes to impede the progress of truth Lamartine is now in his 58th year, and being a in our field. Whether you have ever congentleman of birth and fortune, has thus given hostages for the moderation of his conduct. Though renowned in Europe as a poet, orator, author and public writer, it is not so well known author and public writer, it is not so well known to the public that more than 30 years ago the deputy for Macon served his apprenticeship as a diplomatist, and was named Minister Flenipotentiary by Charles X. in 1829 or 1830. His Travels in the Holy Land, and his Poetical Meditations, have been exceedingly popular, that nations and persons ought to strip them-solves of lies, that it was better even to go bare than "clothed with curses" by way of garment— when Napoleon, drunk with more victory than scenes of the first revolution, but by the strong and unexpected republican bias which it be-

to their exiled prince; whilst others trans a perfidious usurper of the regal and popular rights their mercenary subserviency—M. de Lamartine progresses in another direction, and becomes the champion of the people, and of those men so long reviled for having sacrificed

The provisional Minister of Justice (deputy for Chinon) was a formidable opponent of the late Ministry. He exposed all its vices and its weaknesses. He demanded, on the discussion or the game-laws (originated in the Peers,) the suppression of the article which exempts the crown lands from the severe provisions of that enactment; but although successful in the Deputies, the Upper Chamber restored the obnoxious clause. M. Cremieux's parliamentary career has been one of the most important and honorable; and, in short, he was a leading member of the Opposition. Before 1830 Cremieux

he foremost advocate of the bar of Nismes .--He is a man of wealth and substance, and immediately after 1830 purchased of Odillon Barrot the place of sonseiller a la Cour de Cassation. For the last ten years he has been one of the most popular and generally employed of the most popular and generally employed of the Parisian advocates. M. Cremieux is a philanthropist as well as a patriot. He attended, together with his illustrious friend, M. Isam-bert, the Anti-slavery Convention held in Lonbert, the Anti-slavery Convention held in London, in June 1840, as a deputation from the Paris Society. On that occasion he was introduced to the Convention by Dr. Bowring in the following terms:

The name of M. Cremieux can scarcely be unknown to you. His history, also, is associated to the contraction of the struggles. He is

tants of the Gard from the persecutions of the fanatical Catholics, from 1816 to 1825. He it vas who, in 1830, defended the Minister of Pubic Instruction, when the excited opinion of France would willingly have conducted him to the scaffold. And he it is now who is selected by his brethren to proceed to Damascus to make an appeal in favor of his persecuted brethren. Proceedings of the Anti-slavery Convention,

The correspondent of the Patriot relates on r two facts in illustration of M. Cremieux's

Your readers will learn, with pleasure, that, three weeks ago, he attacked the late Minister of Justice, Hebert on account of the rigours excised against the Baptists, in the De ercised against the Baptists, in the Department de l'Aisne, and claimed for them, and for all, the right of worshipping God according to their re-ligious convictions. I saw his speech in my French papers.

Another instance of his liberality is very renarkable. The inhabitants of a poor rural parish had raised money enough to purchase a cautiful silver ostensoir," which they present ed to their curate, to be used in the church service. The curate died, and his heirs claimed the ostensoir as part of the succession. Au action was brought to recover it by the villa-gers and carried from the Courts of First Intance and Appeal to the Court of Cassation. There Cremieux defended their cause, and was defeated. When the poor villagers applied The President of the Council, is now in his sist to him for his bill of costs, he replied, that, having lost their action, he would ask nothing at this solemn scene and endeavor to enter the poor vinagers applied is extended to dielit, on their timor with the immortal names which have church. But will you for a moment look at this solemn scene and endeavor to enter territory and requested them to accept another of the council, is now in his sit to him for his bill of costs, he replied, that, having lost their action, he would ask nothing and requested them to accept another of the council, is now in his sit to him for his bill of costs, he replied, that, having lost their action, he would ask nothing at this solemn scene and endeavor to enter the council, is now in his sit to him for his bill of costs, he replied, that, having lost their action, he would ask nothing at this solemn scene and endeavor to enter the council is extended to died to d

The provisional Minister of the Interior, was elected for Mans, sice the late M. Garnier Pages. His speech to the electors subjected him to a prosecution on the part of the Government, and the trial of the case produced a great sensa-tion. M. Rollin represents the ultra-Radical interest; and has often attacted not only M. Guizot, but also the policy of such men as treme Left, and has defended at the tribune, with vigor and talent, the opinions advocated by La Reforme newspaper. Rollin is also an advocate, and in his 4-th year. Though a man of extremely democratic opinions, he is a person of good property, and of undoubted probity and talent. He came on a secret mission from and talent. He came on a secret mission from the French democrats to Ireland, when that correspondent) is likely to be raised to the high- country was in a disturbed state a few years

cluding the administration of religious affairs,) was born in 1801, and is a son of the famous Revue Encyclopedique.

temperate in the expression of them, and a man of moderate character. He was present at the One of the members for Paris, is 60 years of

The Mayor of Paris, was also bred to the bar has maintained his opinions amidst many stormy debates without flinching. "The struggle which exists (said he, in 1834) is this, that all desire to possess those political rights which at present are monopolized by the bourgeoisis. All conceive that there is no safety (bonkeur) for them representateves. It is just and wise that the safety of all should be confined to the care of all." He is not considered a man of great in-tellect, and as a speaker he is more distinguished by violence than eloquence.

\*An ornament in which the consecrated wafer in

For the Examiner To the Saptists of Mentucky.

BRETHREN: -Being associated for purpose of advancing the great interests of Christ's gospel here on earth, we cannot be unmindful of the influence of whatever insidered the fact or not, it is nevertheless true,

that we find serious obstacles to the dissem

nation of our principles, that we as a de-

Meditations, have been exceedingly popular, fullest sense of the word and yet a large and his recent publication, the History of the portion of the three millions of our fellow

dren, we hold in fellowship those who sell and buy them. Thus you see how we are exposed to

great reproach for that which you alone can remedy, or the Baptist name must continue to suffer. We feel it our duty, therefore, to expostulate with you as fellow-laborers in

moment's doubt as to his duty. But the and continue to pray.

J. H. DUDLEY. noticed, and the result is, that it has been cast out of the brighter portions of Chris tendom, while even Mahometans have severely rebuked the remnant who still persist in this traffic, in bodies and souls. increase of scientific and gospel light must soon leave this relic of paganism without the shadow of a plea or excuse. You see already how your attempt to shield the institution from reproach by the examples quoted from the darker dispensation, only exposes the argument or the book from which it is produced, to an unbounded contempt, ted with the most interesting struggles. He it better class in the community, where it would never have found place, but for this unhallowed union of the pure compassion of the gospel, with the horrors of a State of existence unfitting for him who bears the image of God. What if wars in their bloodiest forms, polygamy in its disgusting bearing ware, and had been sensibly felt in Mary against domestic peace, and servitude under land; for since 1800 the slaves in the Dismany limitations were winked at for the trict had increased upon the whites nearly time being, you will not as Christians, you seven per cent. But in 1820 the tables cannot suffer these illusions, to eclipse the were decidedly turned, and the whites in-"The spirit of the Lord is upon me because the slaves, accompanied by a positive dehe hath anointed me to preach the gospel cline of the slaves of two and a half per to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the captives, and recovering of sight to the captives. blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised." Luke 4. 18.

We have no disposition to upbraid you ginia comes next in geographical order, and before I had examined the returns of her for cruelty to your slaves more than such a

in this fellowship, his former place among Old Dominion began slowly to roll and 1846, "support a large and complete reform, you deem it more prudent to shut out the which would have the effect of restoring sincerity to the Government, and all their rights to the our forefathers when compelled to support a religion they did not believe? The fines inflicted and the persecutions endured were not age, and also an advocate by profession. After the evils they most abhorred: but the interpoyouth passed in laborious struggles, he rose sition of a fellow man stepping in between in 1830 to the place occupied by the Dupins, their souls and consciences, and their God, who made a speech in clear sonorous French in considered the leading counsel for political and the attempt to break off the privilege considered the leading counsel for political of their allegiance to Heaven. I shall not possed his health as 'one of the most illustrious and successful cultivators of science now in the cleverness. Kentuckian, especially of a Kentuckian Baptist, could endure such a presumption. Then remember that this deep feeling in is of upright and respectable character. He entered the chamber in 1831, at the age of thirty, and is still a young man. He took his station at first as the advocate of universal sufferage, and locks and the color of the skin have nothing to do. He who breathed into man the comparative decline, and all of them are image which no argument can falsify or the beast and the man, is an assumption of a divine prerogative, and indeed presumes to do that which the Eternal has made impracticable. It appears to us imposssible to look with approbation on this institution without desiring to erase from the human soul the image of God, and to render nugatory to a large portion of man, that blood which was shed on Calvary. A "Baptist decline. But this equality in point of slave-holder!" What a combination of time is by no means accompan words. O, let it be expunged from the lanonfession and in which we pray!

Dear brother, perhaps you indulge the thought, and thence find a plea that we do not eel toward you as Christians should. But we asure you that we are not your enemies because we tell you the truth. We feel for you, and presume there are those who think they have done what they could, to clear themselves from the awful responsi-But have you as Christians felt and investi-

those men so long reviled for having sacrificed all in defence of the cause of the people.

No one can impugn his motives. No one can attribute to him selfish and interested views. It is evident to all who know anything of his position and associations, that far from being bening the courageous impartiality will be bittarly reseated to the fundamental principles of the courageous impartiality will be bittarly reseated.)

The beautiful to his interests, his commendable, his courageous impartiality will be bittarly reseated.

Paris is tranquil, astonishingly tranquil—I by most of his former friends, and still more, would say, unnaturally tranquil, were not the acts and the conduct of the Provisional Government before us to account for the fact. A recapitulation of their decrees and measures would for Chinon) was a formidable opponent of the should hold us in the strongest bonds of mination to be the first in the field and the last to leave it. Let it never be said that With this one saying of Christ in our Bi- the Baptists retarded the cause till the help ble "Ye are all brethren and have one Mas- was raised up from another quarter, and deter, even Christ," it would seem that indi-vidual responsibility and freedom, were too they bore was that of opposition. We hope clearly established to leave a Christian in a better things and for this reason we write

Chairman of the Board of Ill. B F. K. PHOENIX, Clerk pro. tem F. M. SOCIETY

Address of John A. WClung, Ecq.

(Continued.) The District of Columbia comes next in geographical order, and illustrates the unbroken regularity of the movement with striking force. We find that the District entered the first stage twenty years later than Maryland, and entered upon the last stage ten years earlier than Virginia. The following table represents the condition of slavery in the District from 1800 to 1840

We see here that as late as 1810, alsvery was vigorous and untouched by the blight which had fallen sharply upon Delaplory of His doctrine whose first text was, creased twenty-four and three-tenths upon

The noble old Commonwealth of Vir.

relationship makes necessary. On the theory of unbroken progression from North contrary we are ready to grant, that in to South, which had thus fer been sustained many of your families these domestics are with singular uniformity, would vanish into not only treated as human beings but as air, when tested by the census of the Old Christians. All this is acknowledged, in Dominion. She was the oldest and proudword at least, when the hand of fellowship est of the slave States. Strong in ancient is extended to them, on their union with the renown, in the immortal names which have honester deputy in all France. In the year 8, up for the one they had been deprived of. A he was a member of the Council of 500; in 1811, of the Government, and in the ministry of justilia, he was President of the Corps Legislatif; tice, indicates no disposition to irreligion and leading to the would severely the spin of the corps Legislatif; tice, indicates no disposition to irreligion and leading to the witnessing church. They witnessing church to the teelings of this wholl you had been deprived of. A ognise as a brother in Christ? The pastor takes by the hand the newly baptized Anglo-African and says in the presence and head of the Corps Legislatif; tice, indicates no disposition to irreligion and behalf of the witnessing church. behalf of the witnessing church, "Dear Brother, I give you this right hand of fellowship in behalf of this church, not as an lowship in behalf of this church, not as an her. Accordingly we find that from 1790 article of commerce as you have always viewed yourself, but as a human being and as a Christian, and as a baptised Chriscian, and as The feeling of confidence inspired by the slave population steadily increasing The feeling of confidence inspired by upon her white. But in 1820, when all such an address and token if viewed as sinher barriers to the North had been broken cere must raise this degraded being to new down, when Delaware was far advanced in and overwhelming conceptions of his high the last stage of decline, when Maryland destiny. But the hour is passed, and he resumes, contrary to all that was expressed advancing rapidly in the second, the proud other articles, the value of which is to be estimated in dollars and cents. If that soul has been really enlightened by the goshad reached her borders, slow, massive, pel, what must be now think of his condi-tion, of you, and the power over him the wave which wears away the rock, bewhich you still claim? It seems cruel fore which, fixed and inveterate habits, the was born in 1801, and is a son of the famous conventionalist of that name. He is a devoted partizan of democratic ideas, and belongs to the reality upon him, that he has a soul held man laws, and the pride of ancient reextreme Left. He voted against the Pritchard indemnity bill, and for M. Remusat's project of Parliamentary reform. "He would," say the authors of Biographic des Deputes, writing in obligation he owes to his Maker. Or would for a moment interrupted. As Connecticut had followed Massachusetts, as New York had followed Connecticut, as Delacitizens." Hippolite Carnot is one of the members for Paris, and is now in his 47 year. He too was bred as an advocate, but he is now by profession an homme des lettres an editor of the time, her white race began to increase upon her slaves; in 1830, the ratio of increase was largely accelerated, and in 1840. Vir. ginia had entered the last stage of positive decrease, her slaves having decreased in number nearly 21,000, while her white population had increased more than 45,000. The following tables correctly represent the relative growth and decline of her popula tion since 1790

North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri may next be considered together, as they each have only entered upon the first stage of breath of life, on which he became a liv. twenty years later than Virginia in entering soul, gave a peculiar impress of his own ing upon that stage. Until 1830, slavery manifested no symptom of decline in either money obliterate, and even the attempt to of the three last named States. In all of erase this broad line of demarcation between the beast and the man, is an assumption of decidedly increased upon the whites, and no change was indicated in either until the census of 1840. It then appeared, that as Maryland was twenty years behind Dela ware, as Virginia was twenty years behind Maryland, so the last three named States were twenty years behind Virginia, in enequality in the degree of intensity with guage in which we made our baptismal con- which they have followed in the wake of the States north of them. If the regularity which we have thus far seen exhibited in the progress from North to South, (when no local causes control it,) should be permanent in its character, arising from a deep-seated and permanent cause, we would naturally suppose that Missouri would be foremost-if not in time, at least in intensity-that Kentucky would be next, and that North Carolina would be last bility which they know rests somewhere. Whether it is merely accident or otherwise, certainly the census returns of 1840, dis-Girondins, has produced an immense sensation men, now held in bondage with no such in France, not only by the brilliant and animaliberty as we claim are so held by our large you thought that your slave is the inclination to freedom arbitrary of t person whom the scriptures say you should three States. North Carolina changes ber love as yourself? Has your influence in course slowly and lazily, as a vessel almost larly opposed to infant baptism and while we disfellowship those who sprinkle chilyour institutions and laws, been such as a Christian should exert? Have you considered how responsible every voter is for the laws and constitution of his State? course, and her step is slow and wavering. You have been near the point of throwing Missouri, on the contrary, turns with sud off this load, which neither you nor your den violence and rushes along her new path children can bear. Delay not to do it. with the impetuous speed of the dark and We pray for you in our convocation .- troubled stream from which she derives her the cause of Christ, that you consider your We pray for the blessing of God to attend name. In North Carolina, between 1830 position and its bearing upon our own.—
the perusal of this epistle. We remember and 1840, the whites had increased upon We do not feel inclined to interfere with you in our family circle and the closet, the blacks about two per cent., in Ken-